

CRETE'S TORCH HELD HIGH.

INSURGENTS ATTACK A POST GARRISONED BY THE POWERS.

Col. Vassos Defies the Congress as Not Representative of Europe—His Narrative of European Support of the Bashi-Bazouks—Insurgents' Successes Wrecked by English Warships.

LONDON, April 2.—The Caneas correspondent of the Chronicle says that the following incidents have occurred during the current week: A force of British marines, with guns, went to Tripoli, in Spakia, and searched the houses there for provisions, which, whenever they were found, were destroyed, lest they be used by the insurgents. A similar expedition went to a village near Selino, searching for flour and grain. Two warships, one of which was British, sent armed boats to Kolymbari to seize small mercantile craft that were lying at that place. The passengers refused to surrender the vessels, whereupon the marines threatened to destroy the villages. Eventually the boats were surrendered. A British detachment which was sent to Kismakia passed cables around the houses of certain Christians. Cables were then attached to the cables and the houses were set on fire, which caused the houses to be burned down. The correspondent of the Standard mentions this affair, but adds that under cover of these houses the insurgents were attempting to undermine the fort.

The Daily Telegraph has an interview with Col. Vassos. The Greek commander declared that the protest recently sent by him to the foreign Admirals would be the last document of the sort that would be sent. Col. Vassos said that he does not regard the Admirals as the true representatives of Europe's interests. He maintained that he had quitted the entire Christian population and represented every form of crime, rendering life and property as secure as in England or France. He had established hospitals and prisons, built bridges, and appointed judges and sanitary officers. Such a country, he said, of things never before known in Crete. All the reforms had been effected in seven weeks.

Col. Vassos explained his success as due to his knowledge of the people, who, he declares, recognize him and his troops as kin. "I," he said, "the European forces have done to the towns what I have done in the country perfect peace might reign until Greece completed the negotiations with Europe for a recognition of her claims to Crete, and not a drop of blood need have been shed."

Col. Vassos related the proceedings of the international force here during the week. He added that the Bashi Bazouks, who were formerly forbidden to carry arms, issued from Cania on Wednesday evening and marched toward Vigla. Their advance was met by the guns of the Turkish warships, which, he said, were fired at the Bashi Bazouks. The advance was slow, the Bashi Bazouks came to their assistance, firing eighty-two rounds from their heavy guns. The Christians retreated and the Turks entered the village and set fire to the houses, a church, and a monastery. Col. Vassos exclaimed, "Is the work of Christian Europe?"

"The Admirals have made it so. I say deliberately and reluctantly that unless the European peoples listen to the voice of humanity before it is too late this unhappy island will be deluged with the blood of its people." In conclusion, Col. Vassos emphatically reiterated the statement made in the British House of Commons that he made war on the powers. In the Commons to-day, George N. Curzon, under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question, said that the Admirals commanding the foreign squadrons in Cretan waters had asked their Governments to send three mountain guns each to Crete. Mr. Curzon added that he was not aware of the character of the answers of the powers to this request. He, indeed, said that the Admirals, except in the case of Russia, which Government he said, was sending a mountain battery to Crete in accordance with the recommendation of the Russian Admirals.

The Turkish officers will begin the blockade of the Greek coast to-morrow. The Turkish officers to-day fired a number of rifle shots at the blockhouse at that place, knowing that it had been garrisoned by British troops. The garrison replied with guns, and the insurgents retired. The Turkish officers have accepted the offer made by Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, to surrender the two Turkish officers and forty soldiers who were captured by the insurgents at Malaxa. It is expected that the prisoners will arrive here to-morrow.

Col. Vassos made the offer to surrender the convicts through the Greek Bishop of Cania, saying he feared that if they were kept in Crete they might be compelled to eat food forbidden to them. The release, however, was made conditional upon the prisoners being sent out of the island. None of the messengers sent by the foreign Admirals has been able to reach the insurgents. All their communications hitherto have been intercepted by the Turkish forces.

In interviews with correspondents the insurgent chiefs have declared that they have not seen the proclamation issued by the Admirals, stating that an autonomous form of government would be established in the island by the powers. The insurgents say they know only that the Europeans have used violence toward them and have supported the Turks. The result is that the bitterness felt by the Christians is increasing.

GREK PATRIOTS GOING HOME. One Hundred More Respond to King George's Call for the Revolver.

One hundred more Greeks will sail this morning for Hydra, on the Greek line of "Touraine." They are going home to fight the Turks. From Hydra they will go by rail to Maroneia, whence they will take passage for Greece. The majority pay their own expenses, while others are sent by public subscription. John D. Farmakis of Philadelphia has sent ten of his own expense twenty-five of his fellow countrymen.

"Three hundred men have gone back to Greece," said Demetrios N. Botas, the Consul-General of Greece, yesterday. "Three-quarters of them are Spartans. Some have been in this country for several years, and are quite well off. The majority of the men belong to the reserves, and must answer the call recently issued by King George. I received a paper from home yesterday, which gave an account of the warm reception tendered to the first party from this country. More men are expected to leave this city next week."

GLADSTONE WOULD DEFY EUROPE. Parliament Should Stand Out Against Letting the Powers Choose Crete's Prince.

LONDON, April 2.—Mr. Gladstone has written to Philip J. Stanhope, M. P. for Burnley, that he hopes Parliament will resist firmly the assumption by the powers of the right to choose a ruler for the Cretans. The powers, Mr. Gladstone adds, are entitled to require that whoever shall be selected as Prince of Crete shall be disposed and able to recognize fairly Ottoman suzerainty in the island, but beyond that the selection of a ruler should be purely a Cretan affair.

The Benedictine perfect black button. Genuine buttons have the name Benedict and date of patent stamped upon them. Take care of your pocket. Benedict Bros., Broadway and Cortlandt—Ad.

RAN BLINDLY TO HIS DEATH.

TICKET SELLER KILLED AT AN ELEVATED STATION.

The Engineer of the Train That Ran Him Down Vanished After Being Placed Under Arrest—Surrendered Later—A Priest Came Under the Locomotive to Attend the Dying Man.

Patrick Flanagan, a ticket seller on the Third Avenue elevated road, was killed last evening by a northbound train at Eighty-ninth street. Flanagan lived at Woodlawn, and his duties for the night began at 7 o'clock. Last night he was a trifle late. At 7:05 o'clock he alighted from a southbound train at Eighty-ninth street, and, instead of going to the street and climbing the stairs on the other side to reach the ticket office in which he worked, he started to run across the tracks just as soon as the downtown train had pulled out of the station. There are three tracks at this point.

When Flanagan reached the middle track an uptown train drawn by engine 1,902 had been in sight, running at the usual speed. Flanagan was in a great hurry to reach the office, and instead of waiting for the train to come to a halt he started to run in front of the engine. As he stepped on the west rail the tender struck him and he fell under the wheels. William P. Doty, the engineer, put the brakes down hard, but Flanagan was dragged ten feet before the train came to a stop. Doty and his fireman, William McGrain, jumped from the cab and went to the injured man's assistance.

Although Flanagan was horribly crushed about the abdomen, he was still conscious, and almost his first words were a request for a priest. He was lying on the west rail under the rear wheels of the tender, and the efforts of the train crew to dislodge him were fruitless. A boy was dispatched to the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel at East Ninetieth street, and Father Conney came back with him. The priest went down to the tracks, and, crawling under the engine, he spoke to the dying man. "Are you a priest?" asked Flanagan. "I am," replied Father Conney, but Flanagan was unable to say any more. The last rites of the church were administered, and the priest withdrew.

In the mean while Policeman Schick of the East Eighty-eighth street station had put Engineer Doty, who lives at 793 East 101st street, under arrest. He alleged his presence in the cab of his engine, and when he did not find him there a few minutes later, he thought that Doty was helping the train hands who were trying to get Flanagan out from under the engine. Later he looked for him again, but the prisoner could not be found. He had boarded a switch train going up town on the Third Avenue road, and did not return to the station. When Schick reported the escape Capt. Dean said that he would prefer charges against the policeman at Headquarters to-day.

Word of the accident was sent to the round house at Ninetieth street, and the engine and crew were dispatched to the scene. Jackacres were put under the tender of the engine, and, after thirty-five minutes' work it was raised sufficiently high to allow the body of Flanagan to be lifted out. He was dead when they laid him on the station platform. The body was taken to the East Eighty-eighth street station, and Capt. Dean sent several policemen out to look for the runaway engineer. He also sent after Fireman McGrain, who lives at 17 East 103th street. Both men were found later and placed under arrest.

Flanagan was 32 years old and unmarried.

SEABOARD MAY CUT RATES.

Restraining Order Dissolved, Yet Judge Hughes Thinks Courts Might Stop War.

NORFOLK, April 2.—Judge Hughes, in the Federal court here, today dissolved the temporary injunction granted by him last autumn at the suit of the Mercantile Trust Company of Baltimore and others restraining the officers of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company from cutting prices. The arguments were heard by Judge Hughes on March 10, and the decision is on the question of jurisdiction.

In his decision Judge Hughes says: "As far as the Seaboard system is concerned, the object of the bill to enjoin from reducing rates is to maintain the theory that through the injunction will operate over the entire system to Atlanta. It appears that the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad is, with the Seaboard, lessee of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern. Neither the Raleigh and Gaston nor the Georgia, Carolina and Northern are parties, and yet I am asked to enjoin rates over them on the mere allegation that the Seaboard, by virtue of owning a majority of the Raleigh and Gaston stock, controls them. Mere ownership of stock is in no legal sense a control, and it is elementary law in the Federal courts that there is no jurisdiction to enter a decree directly affecting the rights of absent parties. In such case the Court has no alternative but to dismiss the bill.

"It is equally clear that the trustee in the mortgage securing the Seaboard and Norfolk is not a necessary party in the Federal courts, where any two bondholders ranged on different sides might defeat the jurisdiction, the doctrine that the trustee represents them all is not to be followed here. The right of the defendant to demand and refusal is not sufficient to maintain the injunction. The bill, and the defendant might be vexed with a second suit, in his name. And besides, he is entitled to day in court to know why he is refused, and to take charge of the litigation at any subsequent stage if he sees fit.

"It is also clear that the original bill is multifarious as combining disconnected causes of action against different defendants, and that the bill is manifestly defective in its legal and equitable grounds. The bill is accordingly dismissed, and the defendant is ordered to pay the costs of the litigation and the expenses of the parties."

TO BE GUESTS OF COL. HAY. Reported That President McKinley Will Be Entertained Next Summer at Sunapee Lake.

NEWPORT, N. H., April 2.—It is said here that President McKinley and his wife will be guests of Col. John Hay for a month during the coming summer at the country house of Col. Hay, on the shores of Lake Sunapee. Col. Hay is building an extensive addition to his beautiful residence on the lake. He has secured a number of acres of land, and has begun the construction of a new private landing adjacent to the Newbury station, where his launch will be anchored to await the arrival of the President.

"The Falls" is one of the finest estates on the shores of the lake. The estate is situated in the town of Newport. The grounds are extensive, they embrace about a mile of shore line, which is thickly wooded with white birch and pine, and run back from the lake for a distance of several miles. Col. Hay's residence is about a quarter of a mile back from the shore on an elevation.

The President's Coming Trip on the Delphin. WASHINGTON, April 2.—Private Secretary Porter admits that the President will make a short trip on the dispatch boat Dolphin next week for the purpose of rest and recreation, but that the matter is not yet decided. Porter said that the President would not accompany him but that the names of those who will accompany him have not yet been decided upon.

Edward Lauterbach's New Office. Edward Lauterbach was surprised yesterday to receive from Gov. Black a telegram announcing his nomination for member of the State Board of Charities. Mr. Lauterbach was not a candidate for the place and had urged the appointment of another person. A member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894 he was largely instrumental in securing the adoption of the sections of the new Constitution relating to the Board of Charities. He is connected with several literary charities.

False Death Notice Published as a Joke. Patrick L. Arnold of 70 West Forty-fifth street was put to the annoyance and expense yesterday of having to counter the publication of a denial of the previously published announcement of his wife's death. The death notice was printed on April 1 and Mr. Arnold thinks it was the work of a thoughtless practical joker. As the reading of her own death notice made Mrs. Arnold quite ill her husband has decided to prosecute the joker if he can discover him.

5 DROWNED AND 4 MISSING.

THE STEAMER GRIGGS SINKS IN THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER.

She Had Reached the Passengers of Her Consort, the City of Columbus, Lost on the River—Crashed Through the Bottom of the Griggs.

BIRMINGHAM Ala., April 2.—The second steamboat disaster on the Chattahoochee River within two days occurred near Columbus, Ala. last night, resulting in the sinking of the Queen line steamer Griggs. Five lives are known to have been lost. Four persons are missing, and it is feared were also drowned. The Queen line operated two steamers on the Chattahoochee, between Columbus, Ga., and Appalachicola, Fla., connections being made at the latter place for New Orleans. The boats of this line were the City of Columbus and the Griggs. On Tuesday night, while the City of Columbus was going down the river the Griggs was overtaken by the Queen line steamer Griggs. The Griggs was going north on Appalachicola, stopped at the wreck of the City of Columbus to take aboard her passengers who had been compelled to wait, and such freight as had been saved. It was longer after dark when this work was completed and the Griggs again started north. Several miles after it had been passed at 1 o'clock this morning when the steamer struck a log floating in the channel of the river.

One end of the log struck against the bottom of the river, and the other end was jammed between the boats' bottom. The water poured in between the boats and the Griggs was forced to stop. There was a large crowd of passengers on board, most of whom were asleep. They were awakened by the shock of the accident. A panic ensued, and the pilot endeavored to steer the steamer toward shore, but failed. It began to sink. In the excitement several men leaped overboard. The boat was lowered and a scramble for places followed. Before all could find places the steamer went down in seventeen feet of water. William Wells, the engineer, and four negro laborers were drowned.

The bodies have not been recovered. Four deck passengers whose names are not known, are missing, and are believed to be among those who jumped overboard just before the boat sank. The missing passengers are from intermediate points along the river north of Appalachicola. The steamer and cargo are practically a total loss.

The latter consisted chiefly of merchandise. The rescued passengers and members of the crew were taken to-day by private conveyance to Columbus, twenty miles from the scene of the disaster. The property loss from the wreck is about thirty thousand dollars. Owing to the remoteness of the scene from railroads and telegraph stations, full details of the disaster are hard to get. The wrecked steamer was owned in Columbus, Ga.

NEW REPUBLICAN SECRETARY.

Gen. Osborne Resigns and Major Charles Dick of Ohio Is Appointed to Succeed Him.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Gen. William McKinley Osborne of Boston, who was recently appointed Secretary of the Republican National Committee, has decided to resign. The resignation was tendered to Senator Hanna as Chairman of the committee. He accepted it, and at once appointed Major Charles Dick of Akron, Ohio, who is in charge of national headquarters here. Major Dick is one of the best known young politicians in the country. He was Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of Ohio during the campaigns of '92, '93, and '94; was a delegate to the National conventions of '92 and '94, and was Secretary of the Republican headquarters in Chicago during the campaign of last fall.

Major Dick's appointment carries with it a salary of \$5,000 a year. The National Committee will maintain its headquarters in Washington, and he will be in charge of them. DIVISION CHIEF FALLS ON A PICKET. Accident to a Washington Official While Riding a Bicycle.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A peculiar accident happened this afternoon at the Post Office Department which may cost Mr. Robert Lee Hains, chief of the returning division of the Dead Letter Office, his life. There is a large court in the centre of the Post Office Department, and in it the clerks were riding on their wheels. Hains was riding on Eighty-third street, this afternoon, intending to enter the court from that side. In attempting to clear the passageway he miscalculated and his wheel struck the wall with tremendous force. It rebounded, throwing him high in the air. As he came down his chin was impaled on one of the pickets of the iron fence which incloses the building. The picket was thrust through his jaw, severing the windpipe and severely lacerating his throat. Four teeth were knocked out. Mr. Hains was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where his wound was sewed up.

MURDERED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Secretary Sherman Will Be Asked to Investigate the Case of John A. Young.

SHARON, Pa., April 2.—Word was received here to-day from Manila, Philippine Islands, of the death of John A. Young, an electrical engineer and machinist. The circumstances surrounding his death are such that friends will appeal to Secretary of State John Sherman to investigate the matter thoroughly. Young left this neighborhood three years ago, and was employed by the Spanish Government to erect a large electrical plant. Last month his letters ceased. Today news was received that he had probably been murdered.

RUSSELL RAGE MOVES TO-DAY.

Going Up Above the Bank of Commerce's Colonial Station.

The office of Russell Sage will be removed this afternoon from the Empire building to the Stock Exchange, from the Empire building at 71 Broadway to the fourth floor of the new Bank of Commerce building at 31 Nassau street. It was in the office which will be vacated by the Russell Sage office that the famous "Third Street" bomb thrower, Norcross, was put up on the site.

GARDEN WILL DEFAULT.

Can't Pay the May Interest on the Mortgage—Stockholders Meet To-Day.

President Frank R. Sturges of the Madison Square Garden Company said yesterday that they appeared to be no probability of the company paying the interest charges of \$33,750 due on the first and second mortgage bonds on May 1. There is a six months' foreclosure clause in the mortgage, so that the matter need not necessarily be decided until Nov. 1. The stockholders will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Garden.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION.

For New York and Its Vicinity: Fair; northerly to easterly winds.

THE SOUTH'S MIGHTY FLOOD.

THREE GREAT WAVES SWEEPING TOWARD THE GULF.

Above Cairo There Are Two Floods Rushing After the One That Is Devastating Mississippi Towns—A Cross Barricade in Greenville Holds Back the Waters from the Southern Half of the Place—No Mail Service for Vicksburg—The Flood in Minnesota.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Conditions prevail in the great Mississippi watershed to-night without parallel in this memory. From the headwaters of the great river to its mouth through districts, embracing wide areas, are suffering from disastrous floods, entailing tremendous loss of property and in some cases losses of life. These three districts include the valley several miles north of and adjacent to St. Paul, Minn., as far south as the Minnesota-Iowa state line; the lands between Keokuk, Ia., and St. Louis, Mo., the bottoms from fifteen miles north of Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans, La. In addition to these three distinct flooded areas, the territory drained by the Missouri River and its tributaries in the Northwest has recently recorded its full share of disaster from floods, and is now caused by the sudden breaking up of frozen northern streams.

Still another extensive and fertile valley must be included in the flood-covered territory, the watershed of the Ohio River, which is also drained by the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Kentucky rivers. The floods began to recede in this valley more than a week ago, but the unusually heavy rainfall of the past thirty-six hours has again raised the Cumberland. It has risen over a foot within twenty-four hours at Nashville, Tenn. The vast waters of the Ohio are now well on the already congested Ohio and greatly augment the rise of the lower Mississippi.

To add to the woful prospects of the southland the general rain storm yesterday sent the Mississippi up over three feet at St. Louis today, and caused a big rise at Cairo for a distance of 300 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi, twenty miles above St. Louis. With levees breaking daily in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the effect on the lower Mississippi Valley of the added waters of the Ohio at its mouth at Cairo and the big rise at St. Louis and above can be readily seen in the prospect of a serious appearance to-day. With over one-half of the city submerged to a depth of from 2 to 6 feet, and the rest of the town momentarily threatened with inundation, many of the city are completely disheartened. The property loss in the city, already large, is a mere bagatelle compared to the loss of millions of dollars represented in the destruction of the cotton crop of the Yazoo-Mississippi delta, which contributes more pro rata to the annual crop of any other part of the South. The prospects for large crop this year could not have been better, nature having been especially kind until the coming of the flood. In addition to the loss sustained through the ruin of the cotton crop, thousands of persons have been rendered homeless in the delta.

Residents of the southern half of Greenville have not abandoned all hope and have temporarily improved their condition at the expense of the north side of the city. They have employed a large force of men to dig trenches to construct a cross levee, which is to be built to the north side. All night long the men toiled under the glare of electric lights, and when morning came they had a levee about six feet high. In addition to the workmen there were a large force of picked guards heavily armed, who paced back and forth along the top of the rapidly rising embankment and challenged every person who approached. Fear was entertained by the people who were instrumental in the construction of the cross levee that the people on the north side, who objected to its erection and who threatened to tear it down, would carry their threats into execution.

The amount of water which was allowed to pass below Davis street was comparatively small, and the sewers and open gutters, which had been deepened, were able to carry it off. When day came the night work was resumed by the regiment of convicts which had been sent to the city to aid in the fight against the water. The work being done by these wards of the State is very effective. Surrounded by guards who constantly kept their rifles ready for immediate action, the men toiled long and hard. This evening when they knocked off work for the night the cross levee had been heightened and widened to twice its original dimensions. The convicts are housed in a string of box cars which stand on the railroad tracks. They are not yet been submerged, and in one of these cars the commissary for the convicts has been placed.

The levee was practically under martial law as a result of the convicts being employed on it. No one was allowed to pass the levee, and contiguous to it, nor was any one allowed to pass close enough to the scene to get between the convicts and the guards, and thus within the range of the rifles.

A trip along Broadway, which has eight feet of water over the old street car tracks on its surface, is interesting. Some of the houses have the water in above the levels of the lower windows, and these are deserted by all except dogs, chickens, and geese, which are perched on the roofs and tops of the porches. On one roof is a group of turkeys, and, as the boats pass by, they strut about and gobble. Buggies are stuck in mud, and are placed high and dry in front porches, while their places have been taken by the skulls and doguons, which are tied at the back doors.

Nearly every house in the northern part of the city has a large tank connected with it, which is used for catching rain water. Everywhere it is possible in the locality owing to the "slip" water at all times of the year. Many of these have been toppled over and are floating down the streets. Near the corner of Shelby and Nelson streets stand the colored Methodist and Baptist churches, and the water runs in the pews.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 2.—The following telegram was sent this evening to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in Washington: "The citizens of Vicksburg, Warren county, Miss., respectfully represent that owing to the destruction of a railroad train formerly traversing the overflowed section of the Yazoo-Mississippi delta, are in their distress deprived of their usual mail communications, and hereby intensifying their anxiety and trouble, and we believe it would be not only a work of humanity, but an act of simple justice and serving the best interest of both merchants and planters and their respective employees to add another mail to route to Vicksburg, thus making four mails per week each way during the period of the flood. The petition was signed by the Presidents of the Board of Trade and the Cotton Exchange, the Mayor of the city, and a large number of business men of the city."

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—The situation in Louisiana, so far as an overflow is concerned, is more reassuring, and Major Howard of the River Commission, and State Engineer Richardson now think that with proper effort on the part of the people all the important levees can be held against the flood. One small crevasse occurred today on Bayou Lafourche, near the mouth of the Mississippi. It is in a sparsely settled country, and the crevasse will do very little damage. The Orleans Levee Board today leased the steamboat Assumption, and will station a large force of men with material upon the levee to stop it from New Orleans, as soon as it is ready to start for any break in the levee.

ST. PAUL, April 2.—The Mississippi reached seventeen feet, three feet above the high water mark, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Every family on the Bohemian flats and every family east of the river on the west side of the city has been driven from home. Those are being carried in school houses, halls, and elsewhere. Mayor Brown has made \$1,000 immediately available for the use, and the City Council, in special session, will appropriate \$2,500. The river is still rising, and it has been raining steadily all day. The signal service has about no hope for a fall in the river for at least a week. Report of people